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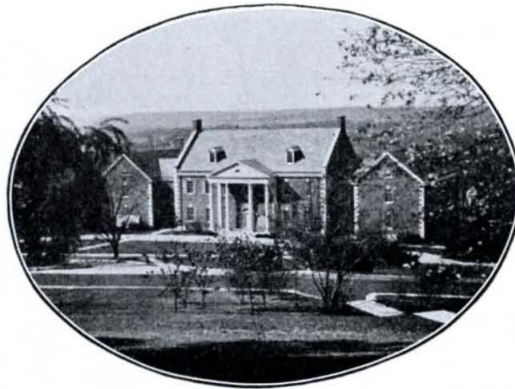
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TEACHERS COLLEGE HEIGHTS

VOL. 17

JANUARY, 1940

No. 5



"MORE STATELY MANSIONS"

WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

Entered as second-class matter, December 18, 1916, at the Post Office
at Bowling Green, Kentucky, under an Act of August 24, 1912.



Foreword

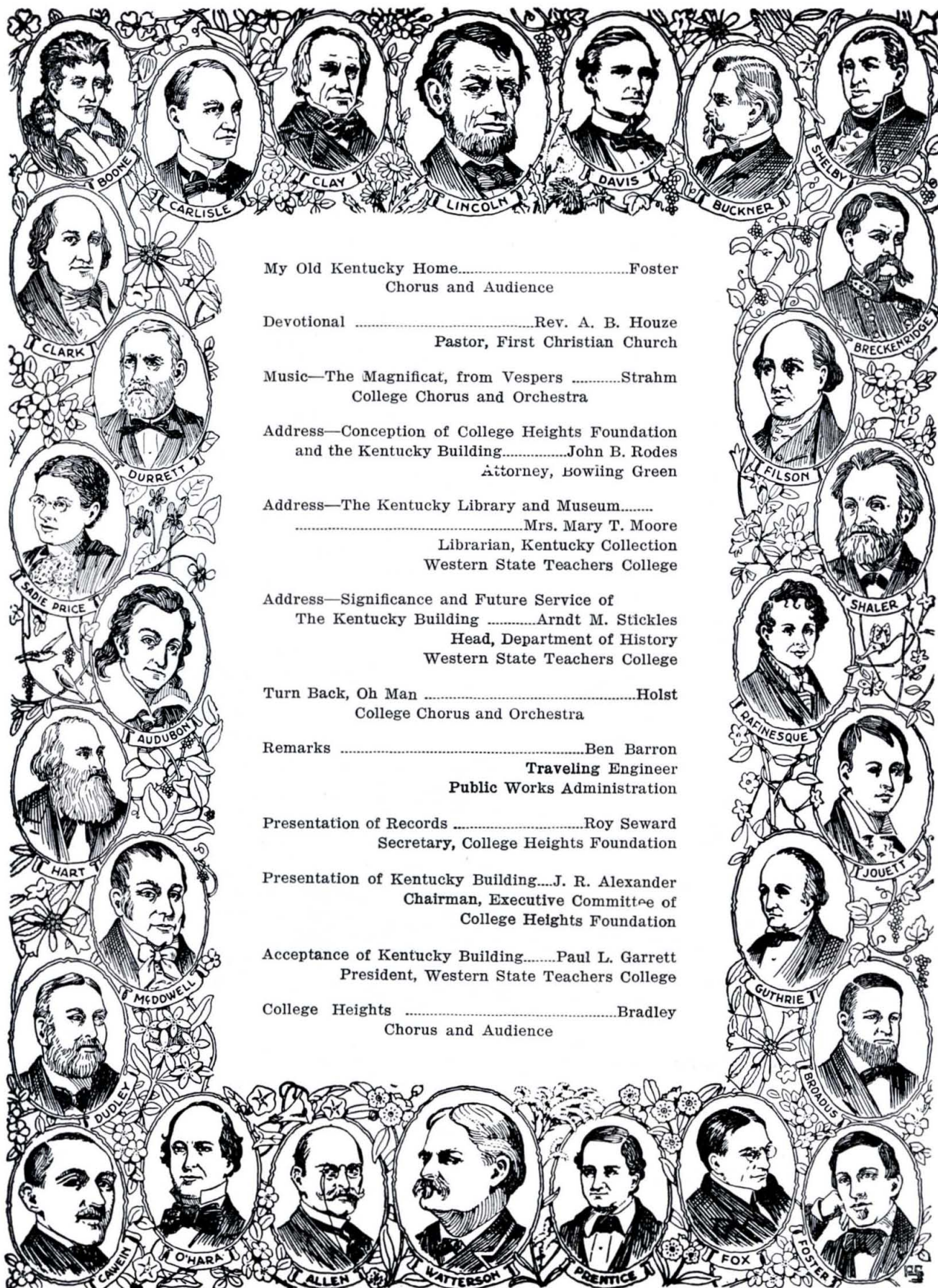
On Thursday, November 16, 1939, the Kentucky Building pictured above was dedicated. The dedicatory exercises were attended by a large crowd of students, alumni and friends. For all of those who came and for the many thousands who could not attend, Western has here reproduced in printed form the proceedings of the day and other information pertinent to one of Kentucky's most unusual edifices.

President Paul L. Garrett, who presided at the dedicatory exercises opened his introductory remarks with the following statement: "We are

met here as is our custom on the 16th of each November to celebrate Founder's Day. It is fitting that on this day each year we come together to honor the founder of Western, and it seems especially fitting that on this day we should dedicate the Kentucky Building, which is the materialization of his dreams."

It is hoped that those who were present for Founder's Day will find in this publication an indelible transcript of the day's program, and that those who were unable to attend will find in its pages something of the "materialization of his dreams" consummated on College Heights November 16.

Founder's Day Program, November 16, 1939



My Old Kentucky Home.....Foster
Chorus and Audience

DevotionalRev. A. B. Houze
Pastor, First Christian Church

Music—The Magnificat, from VespersStrahm
College Chorus and Orchestra

Address—Conception of College Heights Foundation
and the Kentucky Building.....John B. Rodes
Attorney, Bowling Green

Address—The Kentucky Library and Museum.....
.....Mrs. Mary T. Moore
Librarian, Kentucky Collection
Western State Teachers College

Address—Significance and Future Service of
The Kentucky BuildingArndt M. Stickles
Head, Department of History
Western State Teachers College

Turn Back, Oh ManHolst
College Chorus and Orchestra

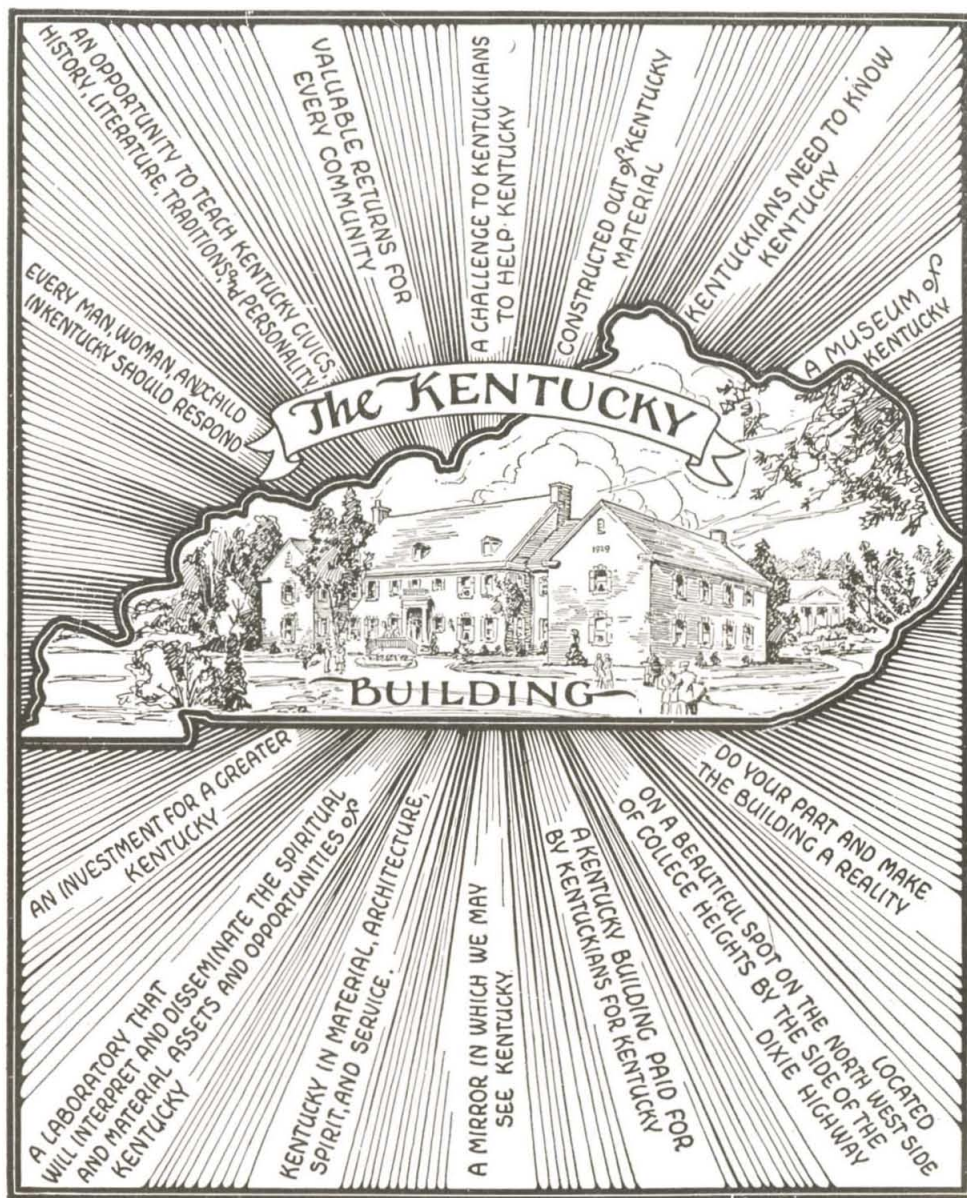
RemarksBen Barron
Traveling Engineer
Public Works Administration

Presentation of RecordsRoy Seward
Secretary, College Heights Foundation

Presentation of Kentucky Building....J. R. Alexander
Chairman, Executive Committee of
College Heights Foundation

Acceptance of Kentucky Building.....Paul L. Garrett
President, Western State Teachers College

College HeightsBradley
Chorus and Audience



The campaign for the construction of the Kentucky Building began in 1929. Above is pictured one of the earliest appeals sent out as the campaign got under way.



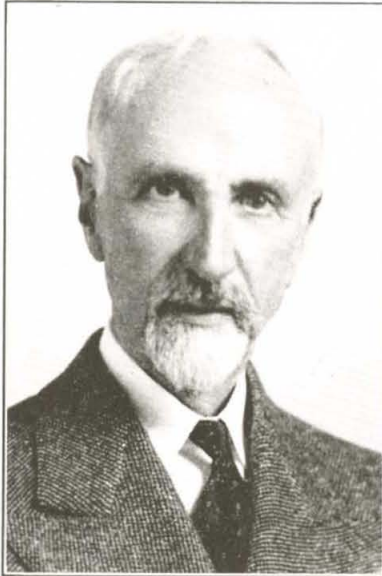
On the west wall of the main reception room in the Kentucky Building hangs a large oil portrait of the late President H. H. Cherry, originator of the idea of the Kentucky Building.

CONCEPTION OF COLLEGE HEIGHTS FOUNDATION AND THE KENTUCKY BUILDING

By JOHN B. RODES

We cannot assemble today without thinking of that remarkable man who founded this institution, formulated its policies, and guided its destinies for over thirty years.

It is too early as yet to evaluate his work or estimate his character. A greater time must elapse and more distance be secured before the picture can be accurately drawn. No man is best known to his contemporaries, though they



JOHN B. RODES

may and should preserve the materials for subsequent biographers. Yet year by year we meet on Founder's Day to commemorate his virtues and achievements. It should never pass, it must never pass, without some sincere expression of admiration and gratitude for what he accomplished for us, for this community, and for the state of Kentucky.

Some of you whose memories will be revived on such occasions, who were favored with close contact or intimate association, may be like the two disciples who walked with the great Teacher on the road to Emmaus and whose hearts (as they said) "burned within them" as he spake to them along the way.

It is an appropriate celebration of Founder's Day to dedicate this beautiful building devoted to his native state and the life, habits, and history of its people. This was one of his dreams not entirely realized before his death, and many of you will find today a heart-felt satisfaction in celebrating the completion of what he so much desired.

I say he was a remarkable man. He possessed talents of organization and management which would have made him successful in any field of endeavor. Such talents were utilized and exhibited in this institution, and indeed over the State, in solidifying the forces of education, in giving definite form to public opinion, and finally, in bringing

influence and pressure to bear on public officials in advancing his educational programs.

The origin of normal schools and teachers colleges in this State is more largely due to him than to any other single man. He utilized these practical talents in the management of this College. He knew men and gathered about him a faculty whose confidence never failed and whom he inspired to higher efforts of usefulness.

Dr. Cherry was not a scholar in its strictest sense. His education was not of the University brand, nor did his subsequent active career afford the leisure always necessary for high scholastic attainments. His life led to the battlefield and not the laboratory. Surrounded by men whose M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s showed the highest attainments of scholarship, he was their trusted leader. What were the qualities which provoked and held their admiration and confidence? Those of his faculty here today will, I know, agree they were patience, sincerity, and justice.

Essentially, however, he was an idealist. He knew that

"Back of the deed was the doer,
Back of the dream, the dream."

The most elevating thoughts and noblest aspirations constantly struggled in him for expression. But his sincerity and enthusiasm obtained responses, even when his words were vague and groping. How often he emphasized the necessity of vision! How profound were his beliefs in the miracle of personality! Education was a personal adventure, a quest for life, more life.

In 1926 he wrote:

"What the soul desires is not a harbor of refuge but the larger freedom, opportunities, adventures, and achievements of the open sea. . . . The soul inherently desires the larger experience."

And on this Hill, looking into the faces of his students, he sought to quicken their aspirations and give them wings for flight.

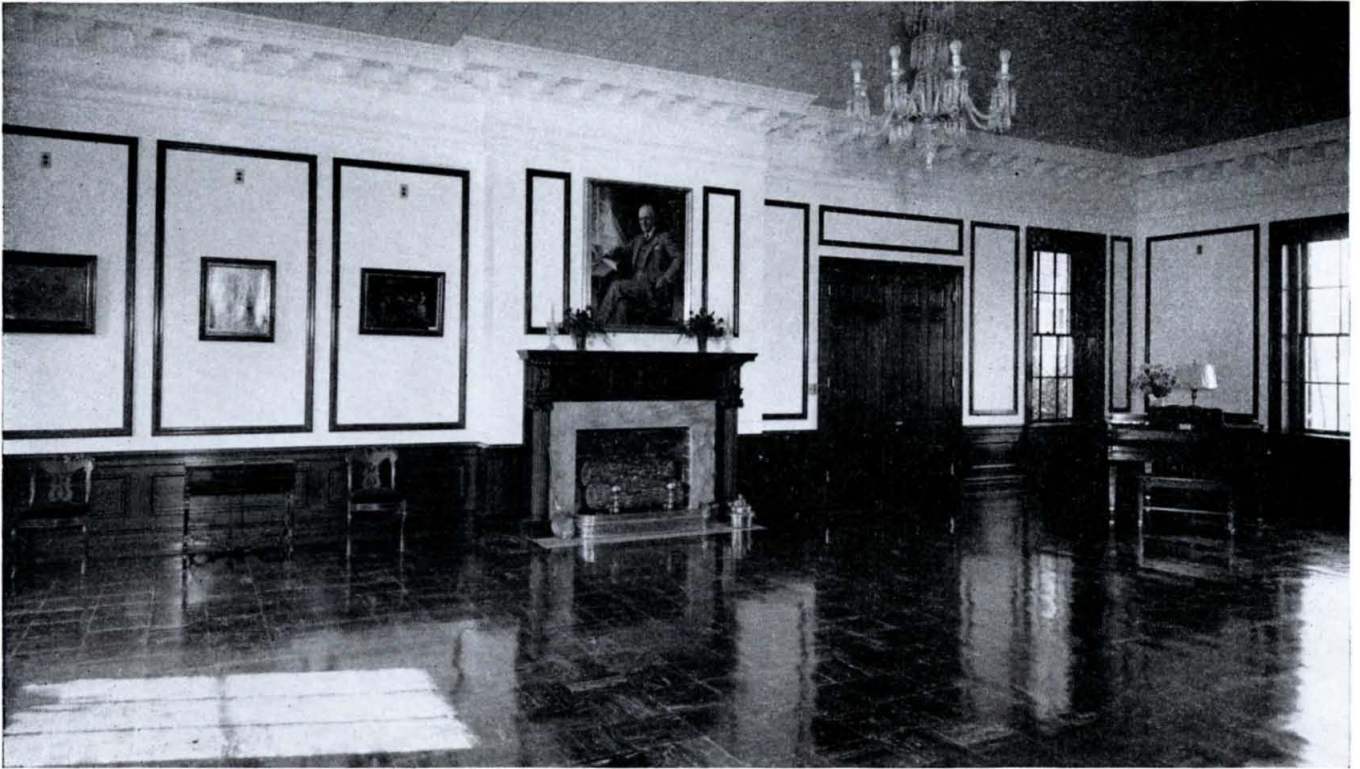
Again, in 1931, he wrote:

"The big thing in a college is its spirit, its atmosphere. . . . The glory of a college is not in its material possessions, its campus, its walks, its buildings, but in its ideals."

In 1923, more than fifteen years ago, he formed the conception of the College Heights Foundation, with the primary purpose of raising an endowment to aid poor students in obtaining an education, to which was subsequently added the secondary purpose of presenting to the State of Kentucky on this campus a building which would mirror, as a lucid pool mirrors the sky, the history, habits, and life of its people.

In fifteen years 6,200 loans have been made to worthy students, involving in the aggregate \$225,000.00. Five thousand Kentuckians have subscribed to this endowment

(Continued on page 28)



The portrait of H. H. Cherry hangs above one of the two fireplaces in the main reception room.



The master stairway leading from the main reception room to the second floor.

SIGNIFICANCE AND FUTURE SERVICE OF THE KENTUCKY BUILDING

By ARNDT M. STICKLES

We are met today to dedicate a beautiful physical structure that had behind it the inflexible will of a doer who wrought magnificently because he dreamed valiantly. He was a doer of noble things, for almost always true genius looks ahead and is creative for the future. Frequently he would exclaim that what you see about you is no accident. No drugery, calamity, disappointment, or even



A. M. STICKLES

injustice could long hinder him; his awareness of human nature permitted him to translate with scarcely a murmur all of these discouraging incidents into the circuit of his earnest, expanding life. If he felt that Kentucky youth needed improvement, guidance, and encouragement to fulfill its destiny for a better social order, dreaming hurriedly became action.

This founder of ours had the canny instinct of knowing what the great cavalcade of humanity, both on the hilltop and in the valley, was thinking about and how far it would respond to an impulse. He frequently asserted that it was not only necessary to build on our campus for today; it was his belief that when intelligent folk two centuries from now should come this way, they, too, might declare that we in our day had builded wisely and well. An ancient fable has it that the gods at the beginning of all things divided Man into men in order that he might be more useful to himself. The heart, brain, arm, and leg are useless in functioning unless there is cooperation with one another and with the remainder of the body; therefore, in order that any one among the multitude of men should labor and be successful, he must have some comprehension of the striving of all other laborers. While struggling with an idea and almost transfigured into mysticism by it, our idealist had a sublime faith, and, like Antaeus, son of Neptune,

he became invincible in his strength when his feet were on the ground and when his concept shaped into reality. Cooperation was almost a religion with Henry Hardin Cherry, and it was his exalted faith in cooperation with others that presents today to you and to unborn generations, the Kentucky Building in its beauty and stately grandeur.

It is said that an intelligent man may walk about in Westminster Abbey, wherein lie thirteen English kings and many others greater than they, and that among the tombs of the distinguished dead buried there he may be able to read in awe and reverence the history of the British empire for a period of a thousand years. Likewise in the British museum may be seen the concrete exhibits of the scientific achievement, of the learning, and of the fine arts of that mighty empire. England's past lives and has figurative signboards everywhere pointing to the roads traveled by a great people in its struggle upward. In a similar manner may the Kentuckian of today and tomorrow walk through our museum and the rooms dedicated to exhibit the different stages of his state's progress from pioneer days and be able to understand what is his heritage. Unlearning and re-learning must forever go on. In these museum rooms of the Kentucky Building he who runs may read that the heroic age, nor even a later golden age, was not born with our immediate ancestors and did not die with them. The immediate past was not theirs alone, is never that of any generation or any people's; today it is ours as well.

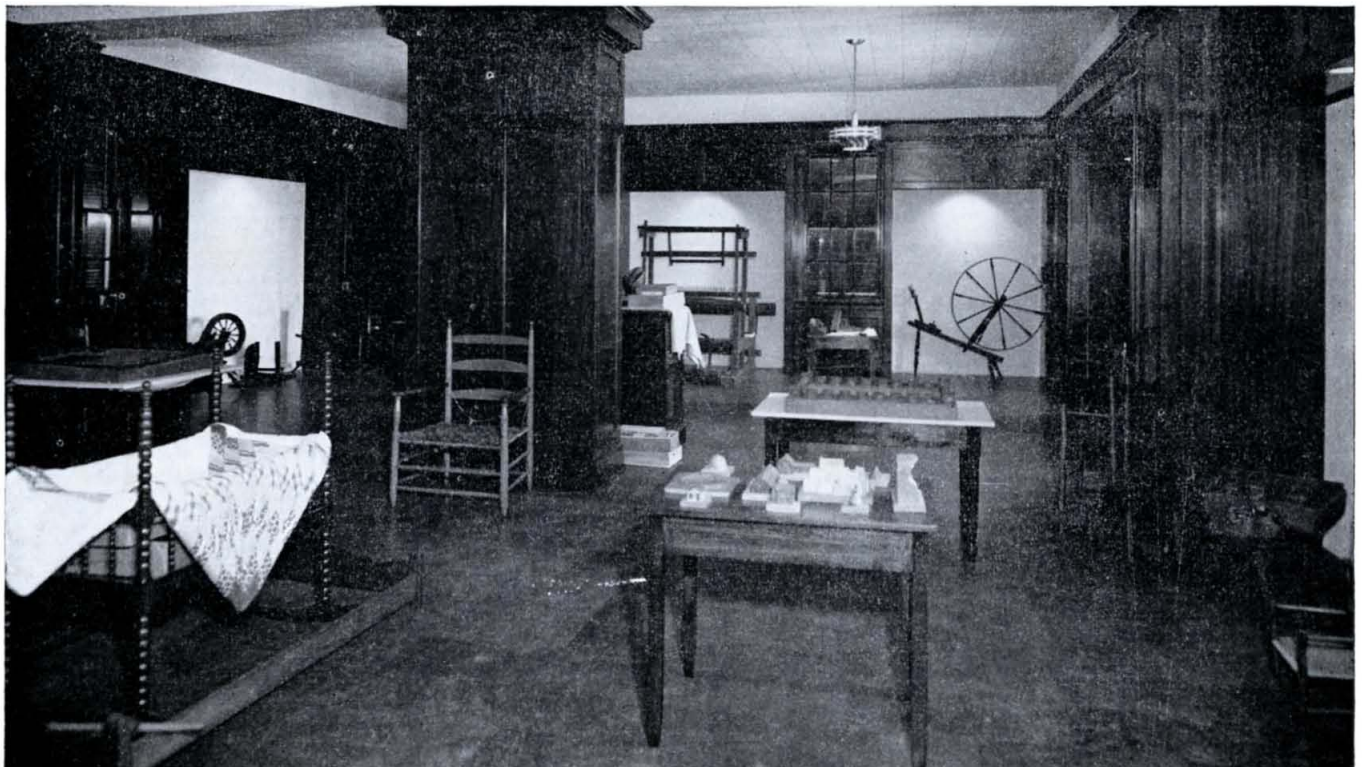
Turning to what is less realistic but even more fundamental, there is the concept of bringing together in one place what the Kentuckians of all time lived and expressed in writing and in doing. Here in the Kentucky Library has already been gathered much that was lived and told by Kentuckians and about Kentuckians, living and dead. A remarkable amount of valuable material gathered in an incredibly short time is deposited here. Begun chiefly through the cooperation of public-spirited donors, a noteworthy enterprise has already been launched which exhibits the mind of the past, wherein the intellect may be fed with knowledge. Here the reader may see himself in relation to Kentucky and, better still, may find himself by comparison and contrast with the achievements of his ancestors. No man ever worked himself up in a dead calm.

Martin Luther once said that God himself can not endure without wise, constructive men. The scientist says that with a bit of matter, mathematical calculation, and motion he can construct a universe. We know that one grain of corn may be the creative cause of a thousand storage bins. The library is the one great creative laboratory of a college. Whether it be to the poorest product of mass education which may barely know the difference between a hawk and a handsaw, or for the research of a true scholar with intellect sufficient to comprehend its meaning, the library has been and always must be a repository of knowledge. Without knowledge and the understanding gathered from experience and his empiricism.

(Continued on page 28)



The main room of the museum is on the second floor.



The relic room of the pioneer exhibit.

THE KENTUCKY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

By MARY T. MOORE

There could be no more appropriate or fitting way to celebrate our beloved founder's birthday than this dedication of the Kentucky Building, into which he put so much of himself and his ideals.

As has been said, Dr. Cherry was a dreamer, a dreamer of things to be done, never dreams for his own personal



MARY T. MOORE

ambition or aggrandizement, but dreams of that "life, more life" for others.

Long before the Rotary, Kiwanis, and Lions Clubs were organized, we know he had adopted for himself their motto, that of service before self. The Kentucky Building, which we dedicate today, is a perfect example of one of this great man's visions of practical helpfulness.

One of Dr. Cherry's favorite illustrations was that of a large circle, divided into integral parts, these parts fitting together perfectly to form the whole. So he, in his mind, worked out his plan for the Kentucky Building. And we today are seeing it in its complete unity of design and purpose. He wanted his people to know, to understand, and consequently to love their state and its history.

Let us picture, then, the large circle divided into two parts, one of these the Building itself, the other the grounds surrounding it. Let us see, as he did, these two halves sub-divided. First, the grounds to include a typical pioneer log cabin, a lovely old-fashioned garden, a rock garden, and a formal garden—all these gardens to be planted with Kentucky flora. This half of Dr. Cherry's unique idea has been realized.

The other half of the circle, the Kentucky Building itself, was divided also into several interdependent parts. These divisions are the Foundation Offices, through which the great dream has been financed and made possible; rooms for the alumni, who cooperated so wholeheartedly; personnel offices for the students in residence; class rooms

for teaching Kentucky subjects—history, literature, arts and sciences; a museum to preserve everything pertaining to this same history, arts and sciences; and a library to contain only Kentucky material.

These two halves, the grounds and the building, complete to form a perfect laboratory for a study of our State. The collections in the museum and library and what they consist of will be of interest to everyone.

Credit for the beginning of the assembling of the material is to be given to the faculty and students, who, as early as 1923, brought the first donations of relics and books. This collection grew until in 1931 Mr. Cherry realized the need of a personnel to give full time to the work of collecting and taking proper care of the donations. The almost incredible accumulation of a few years will be seen in the Building today.

In the museum in cases built by our own students of Industrial Arts are between 900 and 1,000 mounted animals, birds, mammals, and insects, all collected in this vicinity. The ultimate goal is to have, as far as possible, the male and female specimens of each of these groups. In addition, there are a few of the skeletal remains of mastodons and prehistoric man. The Indian-relic collection is extensive and most interesting, far too large for display, so that only typical pieces can be exhibited in the limited space afforded.

The geological specimens, which include mineral and paleontological material of the State, form a group for study by those interested in this phase of science.

The large collection of pioneer relics has been beautifully renovated and resorted by the Museum Project workers of the W.P.A. For some eighteen months men and women engaged in this Federal project, have worked tirelessly to get these relics ready for exhibition. Antique cooking utensils, crude early furniture, spinning wheels, and looms, with a goodly display of the lovely costumes produced by the gifted and industrious women of those busy days are all to be found in this exhibit of the pioneer woman's handicraft.

And to prove that the men of that day were not idle, there are the early agricultural implements, the homemade furniture, and the cobbler's bench and homemade shoes. In addition, our pioneer forefathers were great hunters, as the large gun collection will prove.

Among the most industrious and thrifty of our people were the Shakers. One of their groups in Kentucky was located at South Union, just a few miles south of Bowling Green. This settlement is no longer extant, but many examples of the handicraft and artistry of the Shakers of South Union are on exhibition in the museum.

Those interested in the history of our National currency can study the very valuable and comprehensive money collection on display.

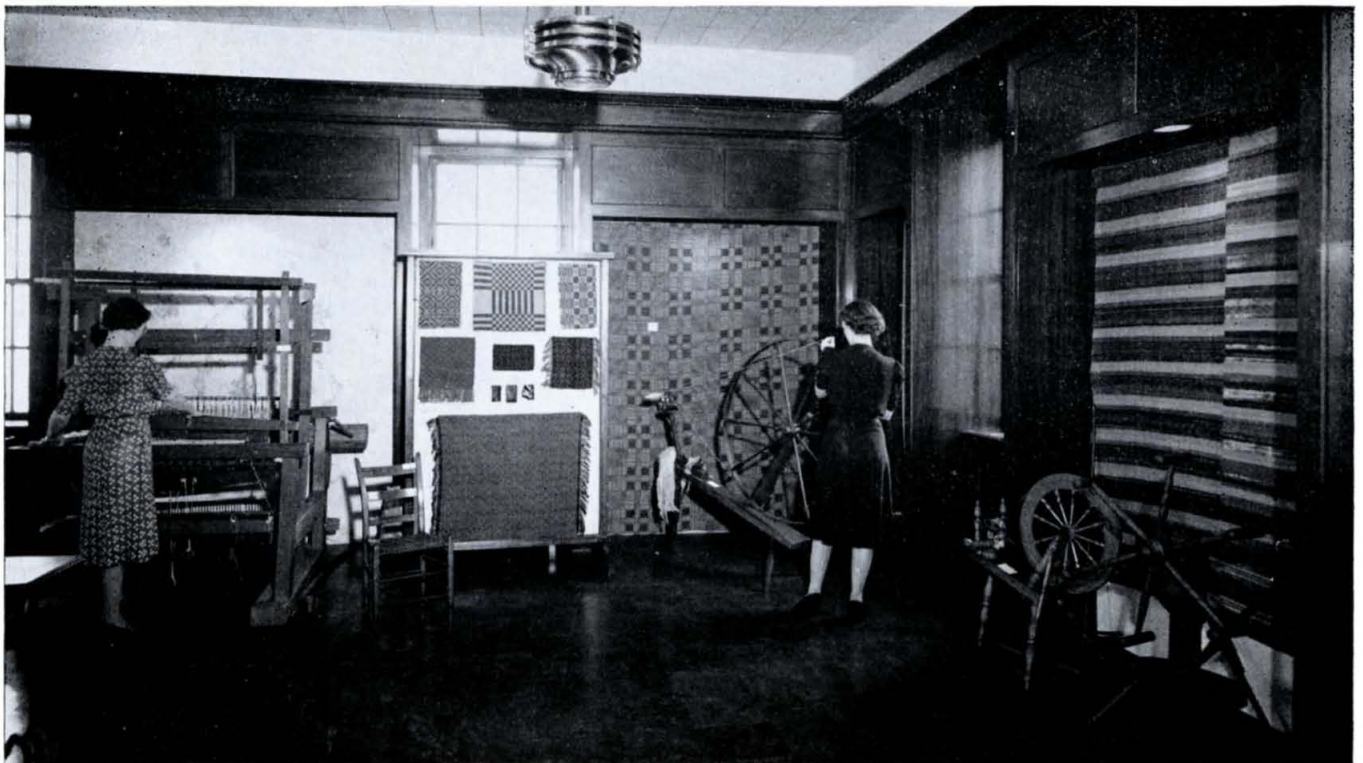
In the spacious reception room are to be assembled the most beautiful examples of colonial or early American furniture.

All these collections, with many others not possible to enumerate, make up our Kentucky Museum.

(Continued on page 29)



The main reading room of the Kentucky Library.



The handcraft exhibit is in the Pioneer room.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS IDEAL

By R. H. SEWARD

This is a momentous occasion, marking, as it does, the completion of a structure that began as a mental concept in the consciousness of its sponsor, the late Dr. H. H. Cherry, a number of years ago. This building, together with what it stands for and represents, is regarded by many as his greatest individual achievement. Its foundation and superstructure have been reared through hard



ROY H. SEWARD

work and unremitting toil over a long period of years and with the help and generosity of friends and students of the college. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that paeans of praise and gratitude should ascend from the heart of every person witnessing the dedication of this great edifice, which, in its last analysis, is the symbol, the concrete expression, the visible, outward manifestation of his unflinching faith and courageous and invincible spirit.

You cannot separate an individual from his ideal. When you think of one, the other suggests itself. Dr. Cherry, the sponsor, leader, and guiding spirit of this great movement, was not content to confine his efforts to the college campus nor his activities as president to the mere duties of that office; but he projected himself into every section of the commonwealth and assumed a leadership that was well known in every village and hamlet in Kentucky. He was never satisfied with little achievements nor with mediocre results. He always wanted to do big things in a big sort of way, as is evidenced by the following stanza, which exemplifies the attitude and spirit of adventure that always characterized his life activity:

"I am tired of sailing my little boat,
Far inside the harbor bar,
I want to go out where the big ships float;
Out on the deep where the great ones are;
And should my frail craft prove too light
For storms that sweep these billows o'er,
I'd rather go down in a stirring fight,
Than drowse to death by the sheltered shore."

Behind every great corporation are a great personality and a great charter. After the idea of the Foundation was conceived by Dr. Cherry, it was necessary that this movement have an organization through which to function. This is where the late C. U. McElroy played such a prominent and conspicuous part. When the question of an organization came up for consideration, Mr. McElroy was the first person whom President Cherry consulted for information and advice. After fully having the humanitarian and altruistic aspects and purposes of the movement explained to him, he at once became very much interested and, as a result of that interest, wrote the By-laws and the Articles of Incorporation. The charter is a far-reaching and constructive document, one that has been adequate to meet all of the demands made upon it and to keep the Foundation functioning smoothly and harmoniously since its inception.

The twelve original incorporators of the organization were: Pres. H. H. Cherry, Hon. C. U. McElroy, Senator M. M. Logan, Julian W. Potter, Carl D. Herdman, Professor J. R. Alexander, Mrs. H. R. Matthews, S. Thruston Ballard, Lewis C. Humphrey, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, M. O. Hughes, and R. P. Green.

Of these twelve only two remain on the Board: Professor J. R. Alexander, representing the faculty, and Mrs. H. R. Matthews, representing the student-body.

The Foundation is an organization of great versatility, being many-sided, sponsoring the Student Loan Fund, the Kentucky Building, the Kentuckiana Library and Museum, the Colonial Gardens, and the Pioneer Log Cabin. I shall touch upon only two of these projects: the Student Loan Fund and the Kentucky Building.

The Student Loan Fund, in operation for the past sixteen years, has afforded proof of its utility, having made 6,202 different loans, amounting to \$225,227.00. There are few counties in Kentucky in which are not to be found living witnesses to the efficacy of this great helping hand. The Foundation, like a lofty lighthouse, casts its radiant and effulgent beams of light and benevolence and usefulness and service far out into the darkness of human lives, illuminating the future for them with hope and inspiration.

The Kentucky Building, an after-thought, and a very beautiful and lovely thought it was, is an individual and collective achievement. It is a mirror in which we see a composite picture of the thoughts, sacrifices, prayers, aspirations, labor, love, loyalty, and good will of a vast multitude of friends and students of the college. Colonial in design, and differing radically from all other types of school architecture, it seeks to preserve in authentic form, and under one roof, the best achievements of great Kentuckians in art, literature, and history and to diffuse the influence and knowledge of these things among the cultural elements of the state.

The official records of the Foundation show that \$128,271.26, exclusive of the Student Loan Fund, have gone into these various projects.

At this point I would like to pay tribute to whom tribute it due. In the first place, a great deal of credit is

(Continued on page 29)

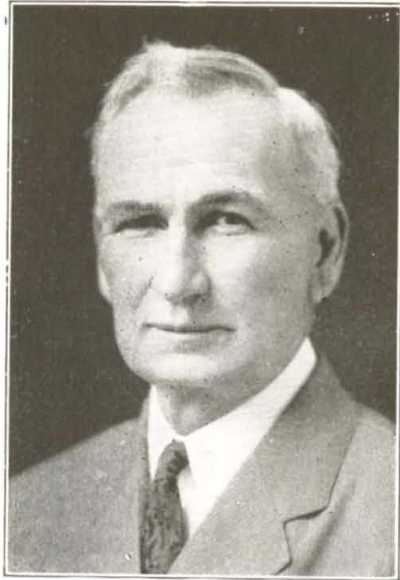
The Architect's First Conception of the Kentucky Building



The above picture is of a painting made by the architect showing his original conception of the Kentucky Building. The picture is of a rear view of the building.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS

By J. R. ALEXANDER



J. R. ALEXANDER

There have always been two more or less antagonistic philosophies shaping and coloring the thoughts of men and women the world over: one, the realist; the other, the idealist.

There is no well-defined line of demarkation between the two schools of thought and action. Some, a rather large number, are altogether realists and a few, altogether idealists. Probably a large majority of the race think,

feel, move, and live, spiritually and physically, between these two extremes; conscious of the ties that bind them to earth, but, at the same time, yearning for something that earth suggests but cannot quite satisfy; thus they instinctively take refuge in the world of fancy.

Here one can be his own architect and builder, fashioning his "castles in the air" to meet the needs of his restless, winged spirit. Such experiences are the result of an impelling, instinctive force urging him to supply food for his homesick soul; thus, at least, suggesting the need of heaven.

The Kentucky Building is a composite physical symbol of endless phantasies and dreams, conceived and nurtured in the mind of a rationalistic idealist.

It is this building, with all its physical contents, together with the spiritual values evolved in its conception and development that I am authorized, by the Board of Directors of College Heights Foundation, to present to the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Dr. Garrett, it is through you, a recognized agent of the state, that I am presenting these properties, real, personal, and spiritual to Kentucky, with the hope that the original purposes of this undertaking, not yet complete, will be kept in mind. That is, that the Kentucky Building shall add much to the convenience, intelligence, wisdom, character, and culture of Kentuckians now and for centuries to come.



SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

By PAUL L. GARRETT

It has been my happy privilege to have a part in bringing to realization a great dream of the Founder of Western. Dreamers pass; but dreams live on, and all are fortunate who have a part in their fulfillment.

In years to come boys and girls will here gain an understanding of other days and an interest in further study about Kentucky; men and women from all vocations and stations of life will come and live for a while in the past to return to their present with greater understanding and broader sympathy; scholars will find here materials for research and bless the care which has preserved them from destruction. And all, I hope, will realize that this portion of their heritage has been preserved from destruc-

tion for their enjoyment because of a dream. We are gathered today to honor the dreamer, but surely there is enough of honor here for all who have had or shall have any part in this great project.

On behalf of the Board of Regents I do hereby accept this building for the Commonwealth of Kentucky to be maintained and used as a part of the property of Western Kentucky State Teachers College to the end that it may permanently serve as a place for the accumulation and preservation of materials which shall quicken interest in Kentucky's past, broaden knowledge of Kentucky's history, and increase devotion to Kentucky on the part of those who come.



PAUL L. GARRETT

Pictured above is Western's president, Paul L. Garrett, through whose efforts the completion of the **Kentucky Building** was made possible. President Garrett was chosen to succeed the late Dr. H. H. Cherry and assumed his duties at Western September 1, 1937. Mr. Garrett whose speech of acceptance is printed on the opposite page was the official representative of the commonwealth of Kentucky at the dedication of the building.



The Rock Garden to the East of the Building is a Beauty Spot



The Kentucky Building Viewed from a Corner in the Colonial Garden

THE BUILDING OF THE KENTUCKY BUILDING

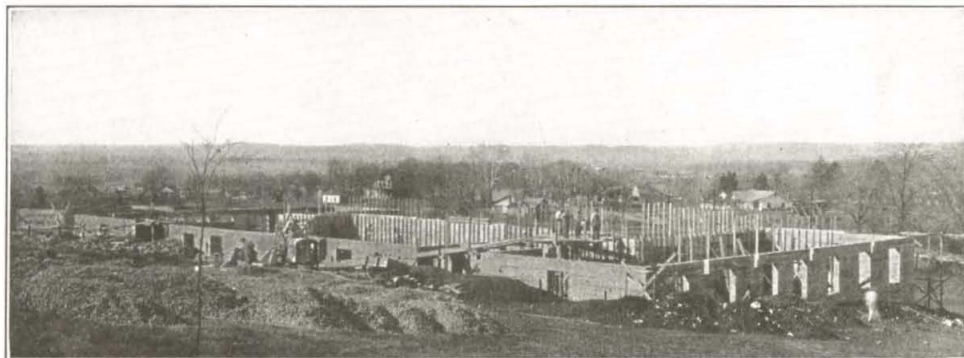
The erection of a building on the campus of Western Kentucky State Teachers College, to be known as the Kentucky Building, and dedicated to the collection and preservation of material relative to the traditional, historical, spiritual, and economic development of a great commonwealth, received its first impetus as a result of a meeting called by the late President Henry Hardin Cherry and held on College Heights in the spring of 1928.

This meeting was attended by some three hundred citizens of Bowling Green, who listened with interest to the plan outlined by President Cherry and his request that this building be erected and equipped by donations from the citizens of Kentucky. Their response was enthusiastic and most liberal. This meeting was followed by a chapel address by Dr. Cherry with a plea for the moral and financial support of the faculty and student body. Again the response was more liberal than the most sanguine could have anticipated.

selected is now beautifully improved and seems to have been especially designed for the unusual project.

The commission for designing and drawing the plans and specifications for the proposed building was given to Captain Brinton B. Davis, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was requested to design a building of modern fire-proof construction, of colonial design in keeping with its intended use. Those who view the completed structure can realize how successful the architect was in designing his conception of such a building. Built in colonial style of mellow old brick with central portico supported by stately, beautifully carved stone columns, its two wings of chaste and rather severe lines, the whole breathes the spirit of old Kentucky and a day that is gone.

In the spring of 1931 the actual construction of the building began. A crew of men was put to work making the excavation and building the foundation. During the summer of that year the walls were erected, the structure



Construction of the building began in 1931.

These meetings were followed by a systematic campaign to bring the project to the attention of the alumni and citizens throughout the State. The success of this campaign made the ultimate erection of this building a certainty.

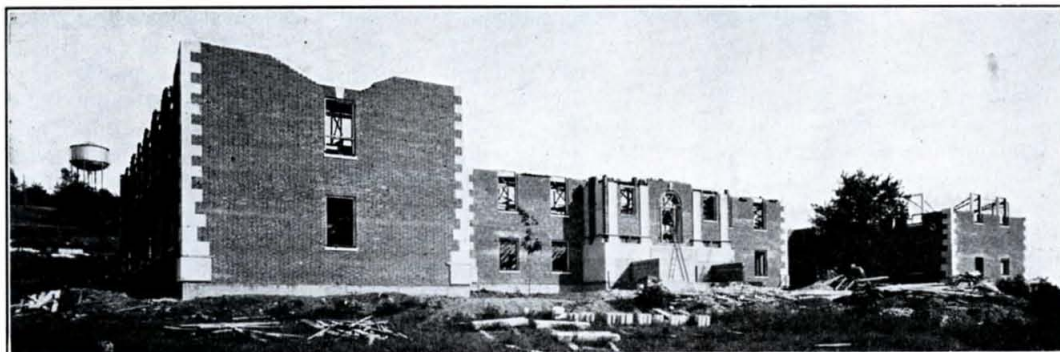
Pledges to this fund were taken with understanding that payments could be made over a period of five years. Unfortunately, before this period had lapsed, came the depression years. However, a great majority of subscribers loyally met their payments, and in the spring of 1931 a considerable sum had been accumulated in the Kentucky Building fund, and it was decided that construction should begin.

While it was stated at the beginning that the building should be erected on the campus and be an integral part of the college, its exact location had not been determined. Western's landscape architect, Henry Wright, who was responsible in a large measure for the beautification of College Heights, was asked to make a survey, following which it was decided to set aside as the site for the Kentucky Building and Colonial Gardens a triangular plot of ground, containing about nine acres lying on the western slope of the campus. This plot of ground was a part of the campus yet separated from the Hill by U. S. Highway 68, which runs directly in front of the building. This plot

placed under roof, and the exterior of the building practically completed. No work, however, was done on the interior, and because of the stringent economic situation then prevailing and the exhaustion of available funds, the work ceased.

No further effort was made to continue the work of construction until the summer of 1935, when it was assured that Western was at last to have a much-needed new classroom building, and it would be necessary to demolish the old Potter College Hall to prepare the site for the new structure. Immediately the question of how to carry on during the interim of construction and how to provide sufficient classroom facilities presented itself. This problem was solved by placing concrete floors in the Kentucky Building and installing necessary plumbing and heating facilities and temporary partitions. Thus the Kentucky Building was converted into a classroom building, serving the institution for eighteen months, and another step was made toward the final completion of the structure.

When President Paul L. Garrett came to Western as the successor to President Cherry, September 1, 1937, he was quick to realize the importance of this project and to appreciate the unique and useful service it would render not only to Western but to the citizenship of Kentucky. He therefore asked the legislature in 1938 to make an appropriation to aid in its completion. To this appropria-



By summer the walls began to take shape

tion the College Heights Foundation added \$12,200. The Public Works Administration, by a forty-five per cent grant of the project cost, increased these funds sufficiently that the building could be completed.

J. M. Ingram, a local architect, was engaged to make some desired changes in the plans for the interior and to supervise the final work.

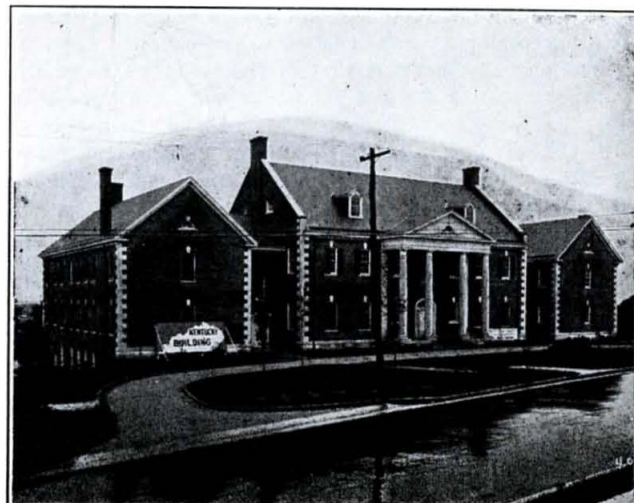
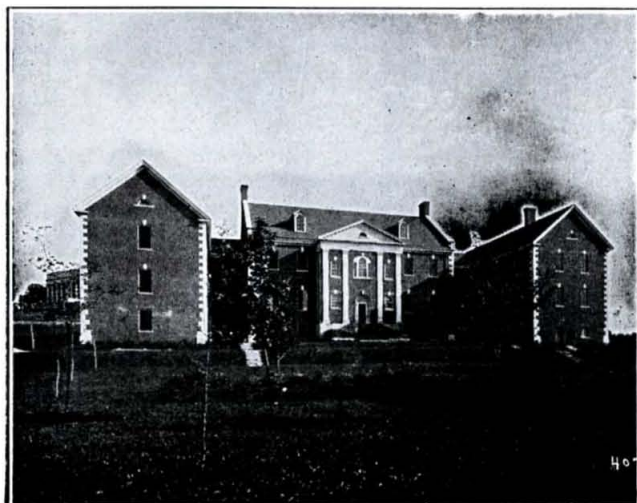
A contract was awarded to F. C. Gorrell and Son, General Contractors, of Russellville, Kentucky, and the work was completed and the building accepted on September 15, 1939.

It is true that the building has been completed, yet the project itself will never be completed. The collection of period furniture for the furnishing of the reception room in keeping with the style and spirit of the building, the adorning of the walls with portraits of Kentuckians who have played important parts in the founding and development of our State, the accumulation of Kentuckiana for the Kentucky Library that the historian a hundred years

from now may find material for the telling of the story of life and progress of a great people, the gathering in the museum of household articles depicting the life of our pioneer ancestry and specimens of historical, scientific, and economic interest to Kentuckians—these things will never end.

Western is proud of the Kentucky Building, proud of the idea and purpose that brought it into being. Western is proud of it because of the mission which it is to perform from a traditional and historical standpoint in the life of the commonwealth; proud because it will house the best achievements in literature, art, and history of great Kentuckians; proud because it will be the agency of instruct-

ing thousands of young Kentuckians in the history and progress of their State; and especially proud because it was made possible by the voluntary contributions of some four thousand Kentuckians, each of whom has a direct interest in its present and future influence.



In the Fall of 1931 the Exterior was Completed

THE COLLEGE HEIGHTS FOUNDATION

The College Heights Foundation is the outstanding by-product of "the spirit of the institution." It sprang from necessity, from the logic of events, from an immediate demand that had to be supplied if the institution was to keep abreast of progressive educational efforts and continue to function on an ever-increasing higher plane of constructive usefulness.

The College Heights Foundation is a generic name embracing the Student Loan Fund, the Kentucky Building, the Kentuckiana Library and Museum, the Colonial Gardens, the Pioneer Log Cabin, and the College Heights Bookstore.

The Student Loan Fund was established in the fall of 1923, but the campaign to construct the Kentucky Building was not launched until the fall of 1928.

The first objective, that of the Student Loan Fund, was inaugurated about the time the normal school was converted into a teachers college. The demand for well-trained teachers for Kentucky high schools was exceedingly great. This generated in the minds of students a desire to remain in school and complete their professional and academic training. It was perfectly natural, then, that some plan should be worked out whereby students could borrow money and repay it after finishing the course of study.

A faculty member, Miss Lalla Boone, placed a one-hundred-dollar check in the hands of the late President Cherry to be lent to needy students. Two persons borrowed this money at different times and repaid it with interest. Both were able to graduate. The good that this small amount of money was doing led President Cherry to see the need for the establishment of the Student Loan Fund.

The motivating idea back of the establishment of the Student Loan Fund was a strong desire to aid underprivileged students in getting an education. Until the launching of this organization, there was no practical way for the great mass of students to show tangible evidence of their loyalty to their alma mater or to have a share in making possible for others the availability of such assistance. The launching of the Foundation created a channel through which every student and friend of the institution might express his or her devotion to the college.

The second objective, that of the construction of the Kentucky Building, did not get under way until the fall of 1928. The program was thoroughly sold to the people of the commonwealth, and the campaign was moving along splendidly when the depression brought about a temporary cessation to the influx of funds.

In 1938, through the efforts of President Paul L. Garrett, an appropriation from the state and a grant from the federal government were secured. This money, plus an additional sum raised by the Foundation, was used to complete the structure. This brought to an end the long-drawn-out process of completing the useful and unique undertaking. Those who have seen it since its completion realize that all of the efforts expended have been worth while.

The Kentucky Building has been finished and dedicated and turned over to the state. One of the substantial parts of the Foundation's program has thus been accomplished.

But the Foundation has other duties to perform, the chief one at the present time being the development of the Student Loan Fund phase of the enterprise. Since the Foundation is tied up and indissolubly linked with the alumni of the institution, the responsibility for the success of the movement rests, to a very large extent, on their cooperative mental attitude and their collective response to the service appeal embodied in the plan.

The Student Loan Fund is regarded as the "heart and soul of the movement," and, as such, needs the assistance and support of all who feel able to help in any way. The foundation does not have sufficient working capital to let students have as much money as they desire or to keep it for as long a period as is often necessary. With additional help, the Foundation will be able to enlarge the scope of this service and to more adequately meet the requests for aid.

Since the Student Loan Fund was established in 1923, a total of 6,025 loans have been made. Following is the distribution of loans over a period of 16 years:

County	Loans	County	Loans
Adair	29	Knox	7
Allen	82	Larue	36
Ballard	62	Lawrence	9
Barren	129	Letcher	7
Bell	1	Laurel	4
Bourbon	1	Leslie	7
Boyd	8	Livingston	31
Boyle	12	Lincoln	16
Breckinridge	82	Logan	153
Bullitt	54	Lyon	69
Butler	239	Marion	51
Caldwell	80	Marshall	73
Calloway	48	Martin	1
Campbell	6	Magoffin	2
Carlisle	21	Madison	6
Carter	4	McLean	118
Casey	24	McCracken	51
Christian	143	McCreary	6
Clark	3	Meade	52
Clay	12	Mercer	3
Clinton	12	Metcalf	64
Crittenden	73	Monroe	134
Cumberland	61	Muhlenberg	217
Daviess	206	Nicholas	4
Edmonson	218	Nelson	85
Fayette	2	Ohio	251
Fleming	1	Oldham	10
Floyd	18	Pendleton	2
Franklin	21	Perry	4
Fulton	60	Powell	9
Gallatin	2	Pulaski	12
Garrard	5	Pike	8
Graves	71	Russell	9
Grayson	133	Shelby	28
Green	37	Simpson	72
Grant	6	Spencer	75
Hancock	8	Taylor	41
Hardin	144	Todd	70
Harlan	16	Trigg	113
Hart	75	Trimble	3
Henderson	106	Union	64
Henry	11	Warren	824
Hickman	37	Washington	46
Hopkins	228	Wayne	12
Jefferson	148	Webster	171
Johnson	3	Whitley	18
Kenton	19	Wolfe	9
Knott	10	Misc. States	197

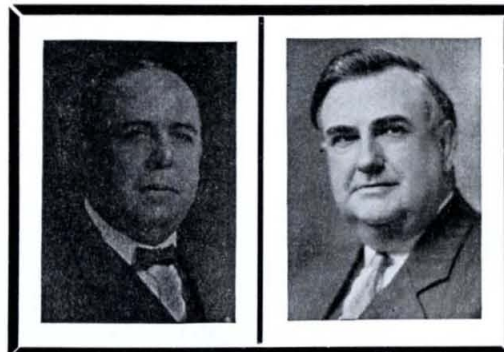
Board of Directors



Top row, left to right—Paul L. Garrett, John W. Blackburn, Mrs. H. R. Matthews, Edward B. Stout, Sterrett Cuthbertson.

Bottom row, left to right—R. E. Cooper, J. R. Alexander, Sam H. Allen, Lawrence D. Finn, J. P. Masters.

Right,
WALTER G. HOUGHLAND
1869—1939



Left,
M. M. LOGAN
1874—1939

A total of 395 loans was made during the past year by the College Heights Foundation, parent organization of the Student Loan Fund and the Kentucky Building, according to the sixteenth annual report read by Roy H. Seward, secretary of the board.

The 395 students aided by the Foundation last year brought the number of loans made since 1923 to 6,025. The amount of money lent in aiding students during the year 1938-39 amounted to \$20,284.75, making a total of \$222,297.00 lent by the College Heights Foundation since its creation in 1923.

Following is a comparative statement of loans and repayments made during the sixteen years of the Student Loan Fund's existence:

LOANS			REPAYMENTS	
Year	Number	Amount	Year	Amount
1927-28	551	18,842.50	1927-28	16,212.80
1928-29	632	24,054.00	1928-29	16,563.21
1929-30	614	23,368.00	1929-30	15,715.38
1930-31	261	7,231.25	1930-31	17,117.88
1931-32	143	5,133.75	1931-32	9,000.43
1932-33	166	6,310.32	1932-33	4,449.50
1933-34	112	4,251.65	1933-34	5,295.10
1934-35	170	6,317.65	1934-35	7,894.56
1935-36	239	8,658.56	1935-36	12,344.71
1936-37	563	13,823.28	1936-37	13,193.46
1937-38	651	24,072.29	1937-38	18,960.16
1938-39	395	20,284.75	1938-39	28,344.94
Totals	6,025	\$222,297.00		\$195,044.36

LOANS			REPAYMENTS	
Year	Number	Amount	Year	Amount
1923-24	207	\$11,885.00		
1924-25	409	14,626.00	1924-25	\$ 5,880.00
1925-26	430	16,663.00	1925-26	11,989.96
1926-27	483	16,775.00	1926-27	12,057.97

RECAPITULATION	
Total Loans to July 1, 1939	\$222,297.00
Total Repayments to July 1, 1939	195,044.36
Total S.L.F. notes on hand July 1, 1939	27,252.64
Total Cash in banks	11,291.53



The walkway back of the Kentucky Building leads through an old-fashioned split-rail fence.

PLAN OF THE KENTUCKY BUILDING

The Kentucky Building is 184 feet wide and 50 feet deep. It is two stories high with a full semi-basement. The central room of the first floor is the general reception room. The style and arrangement is typically Kentuckian. With its high ceiling, beautifully paneled woodwork, open fireplaces in each end of the room, the reception room offers an unusual, spacious, and handsome appearance. It is expected that ultimately it will be completely furnished in period furniture and that portraits of Kentuckians who have played an important part in the founding and development of the commonwealth will adorn its walls.

From this beautiful reception room one passes on this floor to the north wing which is occupied by the Kentucky Library. Here is to be found the office of the librarian and her assistant, a work room, a newspaper filing room, and a beautifully equipped and commodious public reading room. Under the original plan this was the only space set aside for the library; however it has had such a phenomenal growth both in volume and importance that it was necessary to devote the top floor of this wing also to the library. The two floors are connected by a book lift and a stairway. On the top floor are to be found stacks sufficient to house accumulations for many years to come and a room for rare books.

The space over the reception room and the top floor of the south wing are devoted to the Kentucky Museum. Here have been collected, catalogued, and displayed speci-

mens related to the geology, life, and customs of the several periods of Kentucky history. Of special interest is the display of mounted specimens of native bird and wild animal life indigenous to the State. The new accommodations will make it possible for the college to add a vast amount of materials to its present collection, organized and classified so that it will be a usable Kentucky laboratory for the instruction not only of the college students but also the high school and grade students in this area.

The rooms on the ground floor and the first floor of the south wing, which include a large kitchen, have been set aside for the use of faculty members and the many student organizations of the college for their meetings and social gatherings. It is intended that this wing together with the general reception room will become the social center of the Hill.

There also are to be found on the ground floor work rooms for the museum, a class room for the teaching of Kentucky history and Kentucky geography, as well as offices for the **College Heights Herald**, the alumni secretary, the curator, and the secretary of the College Heights Foundation.

The Kentucky Building, standing in a beautiful setting, flanked by the Kentucky Gardens, planted and arranged in early colonial style, with its grounds planted with native trees and shrubbery, is permeated with a spirit distinctively Kentuckian in every respect.



A scene of beauty on the Kentucky Building Campus.

THE PIONEER LOG CABIN



Within the shadow of the Kentucky Building adjacent to the beautiful formal Colonial Garden and in a plot enclosed by a split rail fence there has been erected a two-room log cabin constructed from poplar logs cut from the hills near President Cherry's old home. Roofed by white oak boards, it presents a perfect picture of the typical home of the early settlers. Here will be gathered the simple but substantial furnishings of the pioneer people. The great open fireplace, with its andirons, pot, crane, and baking stone, the long rifle and powder-horn hanging above, the spindle and loom in the corner, the home-made cherry bedstead and table, the ash-hopper beneath the eaves, will serve to recall to the student or interested visitor a day that is gone but should never be forgotten.

The log house erected by the pioneer in the clearing of Kentucky played a most important part in the opening and settlement of the land across the mountains. It supplied not only shelter for the settler and his family but afforded a fortress in protection against the surprise attacks of the savages. Today the log home with us stands as a symbol of the hardships, plain living, self-reliance, adventurous spirit, unquestioned courage, and determination of those men and women who founded and established the commonwealth, breathing a spirit of democracy so precious to the hardy settlers.

Alexis de Tocqueville, the eminent French political writer who traveled extensively in America in the early

years of the past century, has drawn a true and thoughtful picture of his impression. He says, "As soon as the pioneer arrives upon the spot which is to serve him for a retreat, he fells a few trees, clears the ground, and builds a log house. Nothing can offer a more crude aspect than these log dwellings. The traveler who approaches one of them at nightfall, sees the flicker of the hearth-flame through the chink of the walls; and at night, if the wind raises, he hears the roof of boughs shake to and fro in the midst of the great forest trees. Who would not suppose that this crude shelter is the asylum of rudeness and ignorance, yet no comparison can be found between the pioneer and the dwelling which shelters him.

"Everything about him is rough and unformed, but he himself is the result of the labor and experience of eighteen centuries. He wears the dress and speaks the language of the cities; he is acquainted with the past, curious of the future and ready for argument upon the present; he is, in short, a highly civilized being, who consents, for a time, to inhabit the backwoods, and who penetrates into the wilds of a new world with the Bible, an ax, and a file of newspapers."

The structure, when furnished will provide a shrine in which Kentuckians may see for themselves how their courageous ancestors lived while laying the foundation of the commonwealth



THE MCGREGOR FUND

The gradual formation of the large and comprehensive Kentucky Library has been in a great measure due to the generous gifts and loans of students, alumni, and friends of Western. These gifts range in size from a single book, manuscript, or newspaper, to the book collection of rare Americana assembled by means of the McGregor Plan, which is the library's most valuable gift.

In 1936 Western made application for financial help from the McGregor fund and, following a study of the Kentucky Library project by a national committee, was given a ten-year grant.

The McGregor Plan is named for its founder, Tracy W. McGregor, of Detroit, Michigan, 1869-1936. Although he styled himself "philanthropist" in *Who's Who in America*, he went about his work in such a quiet and unassuming manner that his friends in the East learned only after his death of the extent of his liberality and of the scope of his book collecting, which in the last few years of his life had placed him among the foremost of American buyers of rare books.

In January, 1933, Mr. McGregor wrote to Dr. Charles A. Beard, at that time president of the American Historical Association, and described briefly his idea for aiding certain American college libraries in acquiring rare Americana. The outcome of this correspondence was the appointment of a "Committee on Americana for College Libraries" by the American Historical Association to advise with Mr. McGregor. Dr. Randolph G. Adams, director of the William Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Michigan,

was selected as its chairman, and the name McGregor Plan was adopted to designate the large endowment established by Mr. McGregor.

Mr. McGregor wished to benefit libraries of institutions where the main emphasis was placed upon the four-year liberal arts course, rather than university and city libraries. The library budget of the smaller colleges does not usually permit the purchase of rare and expensive books; these colleges, preferably, in sections of the country lacking in collections of Americana, he proposed to aid. There were certain requirements to be met by the college chosen. Its library must be of fireproof construction and safe from the danger of flood as well as of fire. All the books to be acquired through the McGregor Plan were to be considered as rare books, and as such they were to be afforded adequate protection.

Since Western was approved as a beneficiary of the McGregory fund, four annual allotments have been received. The imprint dates of these books range from 1598 to 1900. Some were printed in England and France; others were printed here in Kentucky by our first printers. The collection includes early newspapers, almanacs, and magazines as well as books. Although all this material pertains to Kentucky, it contains also information about Kentucky's mother state, Virginia, and of the neighboring states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Louisiana, whose affairs have so greatly influenced the history of Kentucky. In fact, the type of Americana assembled by the liberality of Mr. McGregor is unsurpassed anywhere in this section of the United States.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY HAS MANY RARE BOOKS

Many books were written in the early days about Kentucky, the first pioneer commonwealth of the West. Printed material was scarce in those days, and much of it was worn out through use and is lost forever. Had it not been that heavy substantial rag paper was used in that era, rather than the perishable pulp of today, nothing would remain to tell of those romantic, adventurous, and turbulent times. Numbers of these extremely rare old books are to be found in the Kentucky Library. Because Virginia is our mother state, Kentucky can claim part of that early literature as hers also.

Among the rarest of these old documents now on file in the Kentucky Library, two are especially outstanding. Hakluyt's *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by sea or overland, to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the Earth, at any time within the Compass of these 1500 yeeres* . . . was published in London in 1598, almost 350 years ago. This work, in three volumes, is beautifully bound in tooled leather and contains many unusual old maps and engravings. The type used is that of the sixteenth century. Capt. John Smith's *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles: with the names of Adventurers, Planters, and Governours from their first beginning An: 1584 to this present 1624*, printed in London in 1624, is just as lovely in make-up, and in it are found

some of the first drawings and sketches of the Indians of this section, and also the earliest maps of Virginia, which included Kentucky.

Among the most prized of the items on the shelves of the rare book room are many works and imprints by our first publisher, John Bradford. There are also to be seen the French edition, with Map of John Filson's *Histoire de Kentucke*, printed in Paris in 1785; Fitzroy's history, published in London in 1786; Dr. Samuel Metcalf's romantic *Narrative of Indian Warfare in the West*, published in Lexington in 1821; and McClung's *Sketches of Western Adventure, 1753-1794*.

Few of the early travelers to America failed to mention Kentucky in their published works. Some were complimentary; some were far from flattering in their criticism of our social life and customs. These early journals are too numerous to enumerate, and must be seen and read to be fully appreciated.

The earliest legislative documents of our State, the first church histories of all denominations, the first essays, the books of humor, the earliest fiction and poetry—all these and many others of untold value are included in the Kentucky collection; and almost all were acquired through the interest and generosity of alumni and friends of Western and through the McGregor Fund which is outlined above.



A Section of the Colonial Garden

THE COLONIAL GARDEN

The Colonial Garden is an outstanding feature in the landscaping program being carried out on the grounds of the Kentucky Building. This garden, the design of which was copied from an old Southern Garden of ante-bellum days, has been planted with old-fashioned flowers and shrubs native to the South, and in addition has a border devoted to flowers from other countries, notably England, France, and Switzerland. A plant of sweet-scented lavender from the Shakespeare garden at Stratford-on-Avon is a recent acquisition highly prized.

New additions and contributions are being constantly received, and the planting is so designed as to furnish a riot of color from the first crocuses of early spring down through the entire gamut of summer flowers to the hardy asters and chrysanthemums, last of all to give way to the killing frosts of autumn.

The lily pool east of the Kentucky Building, the adjoining rock gardens in which thrive hundreds of native wild flowers and shrubs set among natural boulders, the Colonial Garden, and the fern-bordered stream with its background of graceful willows make the environs of the Kentucky Building one of the most inviting spots on the campus during the summer months.



A scene between the Kentucky Building and the pioneer cabin.

Letters, Diaries, Account Books, Manuscript Minutes, Manuscript Music, Etc., Are Among Rare Items on File.

Letters written in 1857 by a former slave, Rachel, from Clay-Ashland, Liberia, Africa, to "her folks" back in Kentucky! What a find for a research worker studying the Colonization Society and Henry Clay's connection with the movement!

Diaries of the first settlers who came from Virginia and North Carolina, telling of their hardships and experiences day by day—what their meals and clothing cost—where they decided to make their homes and how they built them—their experiences with the Indians. What stories of romance and adventure are told in these old documents!

Letters from the battlefields of the Civil War, and diaries of the officers and privates! Frank expressions to their wives and parents of the conduct of superior officers, and treatment by the civilians—viewpoints not to be found in published material of intrigue, rivalry, and jealousy, of noble conduct or gross incompetence.

Manuscript minutes of early churches in Kentucky, the stern doctrine of these pioneer believers which caused them to put a member out of church because he didn't attend services, or because he visited a neighbor on the Sabbath, or because a woman member combed her hair before a window at night where passersby might see!

Account books of our first school teachers, showing that their pupils paid only a cent daily for instruction and about 5 cents for board. Beautiful old cipher books made by these teachers and students. Manuscript music by the first music teachers, old English ballads, religious tunes and dance music. And these in many instances traced with quill pens in writing so nearly perfect as to look like engraving.

All of these and hundreds of other similar items are to be found in a collection of untold values in the Kentucky Library.

Many Letters And Manuscripts Relating To Kentucky's Part In The Civil War May Be Read By Visitors.

In the Kentucky Library at Western are to be found many letters and manuscripts relating to Kentucky's part in the Civil War. One of the most interesting and unusual of these stories of the Civil War in Kentucky is told in the diary of Eldress Nancy, a member of the Shaker colony at South Union, just south of Bowling Green. In her writings Nancy gives a very vivid picture of the actions and depredations of the soldiers who passed through the Shaker settlement. Evidently she especially disliked the Unionists, although her religious belief agreed with them in the policy of abolition. A number of letters written by the soldiers themselves are very valuable for the descriptions they give of camp-life and warfare.

There have been hundreds of books written and published on the Civil War period, and it has been estimated that three-fourths of them in some way concern Kentucky. The material is about evenly divided between the two factions of the war: Unionists and Confederates. There is, for example, a set of "The War of the Rebellion", or, as it is more generally known, the "Official Records." One hundred and thirty volumes are in the set. Among the other book groups are the twelve-volume "Confederate Military History", "History of the Army of the Cumberland", "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government", and "Civil War in America." There are many other less widely known sets and a large number of single-volume works. The museum's maps of the war-torn sections are most valuable, the collections being a very comprehensive one. Writers and readers interested in Kentucky's history during the period of the Civil War will find the Kentucky Museum a veritable thesaurus inviting exploration and offering adventure and enjoyment.



ARTIST HERGESHEIMER

Pictured above is Miss E. Sophonisba Hergesheimer, nationally known artist of Nashville, Tennessee, who painted the oil portrait of the late H. H. Cherry which is shown on page 5.

BOWLING GREEN WAS ONCE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL

Few people know that Bowling Green was selected as the capital of Kentucky by the Confederate convention which assembled in Russellville, November 18-21, 1861. This convention adopted an "ordinance of secession" and provided for a provisional government. Col. George W. Johnson, of Scott County, was chosen governor. On December 9, 1861, the Confederate Congress admitted Kentucky as one of the Confederate states. In the Kentucky Library may be seen a rare pamphlet, printed at Bowling Green in 1861, which gives Jefferson Davis' message, the Ordinance of the Kentucky Convention seceding from the Union, and the admission of Kentucky into the Confederacy.



Dogwood drive borders the gardens on the west.

Conception of College Heights Foundation and Kentucky Building

(Continued from page 6)

fund. After contributing \$117,000.00 to the construction of this Kentucky Building, \$40,000.00 yet remains invested in students' loans, while \$131,000.00 of unpaid subscriptions yet remain upon the books of the Foundation. Losses, I am told, have been inconsiderable.

How splendid such a success! What glory lies in lifting 6,000 youthful lives "above the rim," as he was wont to say! And today what a crown for that immortal conception of 1923, when this structure of classic beauty is delivered to the state of Kentucky—his contribution, your contribution, and that of 5,000 other Kentuckians, to the knowledge and renown of their State and its people!

Its architecture portrays the simplicity and dignity of their lives. Its spacious reception halls suggest the gracious hospitality which has always distinguished them. Its finish and furnishings within indicate that elegance and refinement of intercourse which have ever been our pride. Its museum depicts the implements of war and peace, of the field and the home which illustrate the daily lives of our ancestors, while the library holds priceless possessions revealing their loves and hates, their struggles for place and power, the creations of their genius, as well as the "short and simple annals of the poor."

In this building will appear the visible record of a people sprung from a rich and productive soil, suckled at the breasts of a bountiful nature into strong and abundant life, and warmed by the mild rays of a genial sun into a fervency, and ardor of spirit which glorifies every noble cause, halts at no sacrifice, and meets with sublime courage the presence of death itself. Such is the Kentuckian.

The heart of Dr. Cherry still rests on this Hill. In the evening he loved to stand here at the end of the day looking toward the west. Listen:

"A late bird twitters from the quiet skies:
And from the west,
Where the sun, his day's work ended,
Lingers as in content,
There falls on the old, old Hill
An influence luminous and serene,
A shining peace.

"The smoke ascends
In a rose and golden haze. The tree tops
Shine, and are changed. In the valley
Shadows rise. The sun,
Closing his benediction,
Sinks, and the darkening air
Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
Night, with her train of stars
And her great gift of sleep.

"Such was his passing!
His task accomplished and his long day done,
His wages taken, and in his heart
Some late lark singing,
As he was gathered to the quiet west,
A sundown splendid and serene."

Significance and Future Service of the Kentucky Building

(Continued from Page 8)

wisdom can never come to man. The Kentucky Library, even at present, can unfold what the forest, the field, the mine, and the shop have meant to Kentuckians of yesterday as their experiences have been hammered out in the forge of active life. Your continued cooperation can aid in turning an excellent beginning into a steadily progressive and even more glorious project.

The French have a proverb which means that any people to be really great must have collected that people's traditions and must continually add to them. Civilization has been sorely tried in the last quarter century, but, after all, civilization consists of achievements found valuable and good in a civil organization with freedom to progress. Scholarship to live must breathe the air of freedom and must never let itself secede from civilization nor suppress the upward surge of the spirit. Already the universities of Germany, which have in the past been the nerve center of the world in great science, art, and philosophy, have with the exception of four been closed on account of the war-madness and the tyranny of the government now existing in that unhappy country. But scholarship knows no state or national boundaries. When the periods of darkness come, as they have in the past and will continue to come, we must prepare to face the dawn and persist in finding the light. We must continue to hold to the eternal verities of sympathy, love and honor among men forged through the fiery blasts of experience to keep alive the traditions we reverence. What is best in human life for Kentucky and elsewhere must be kept extant and active in order that its best traditions may prove to be an anvil that has worn out many hammers.

The Kentucky Library will ever have at least three major functions. It must keep on collecting material, it must aid the general public and our students who may find in it stimulating data, and it must serve the scholar in research. The greatest contribution a teacher ever makes comes when he arouses in a student a desire to know more than he now does and when he arouses in him a will to work. Failing in this, the teacher's value in the class room is negligible. It is that mystical connection between pupil and teacher wherein is engendered a thirst for knowledge and a contact with all there is to be known about any ponderable subject that the hope for the future lies. To anchor this hope securely, we must cast a line at once into the laboratories, libraries, and archives, and Truth must forever be the only goal.

Besides aiding Kentuckians, the Kentucky Library has already assisted greatly in enabling scholars who have come from outside our own commonwealth to find at this fountain rare source data in books, letters, magazines, and documents and to enrich not only their knowledge about us, but also to find Kentuckians in relation to themselves. This information is gladly and freely furnished, for the Kentucky Library is a cooperative partner in the building, not only of a better commonwealth for the future, but also for interpreting our history in relation to that of the nation at large.

We have faith in the significance and future service of the Kentucky Building. We invite you to inspect the

spacious grounds landscaped with beautiful flowers, plants, and trees indigenous to Kentucky. There are many other features encompassed within the structure itself besides the Kentucky Museum and the Library herein mentioned which can not be noted in the time allotted to me and which must be seen to be understood.

When finished in its entirety, let the Kentucky Building, interior and exterior, relative to the rest of the college, express the ideality of all the good in our state's history, literature, and glory, beckoning ever in the mute elegance of its beauty and strength for more truth, more life, more inspiration to coming generations. As a mentor and oracle combined, may it ever remind posterity that were it not for the heroism and sacrifice of the past which it symbolizes, there would be no colleges in the commonwealth, and if its lessons and precepts ever should be forgotten, college halls will crumble into dust and human endeavor fade into oblivion.

The Kentucky Library and Museum

(Continued from Page 10)

The floors of the north wing of the building house and give safety to the Kentucky Library, which interprets all the phases of the history, literature, and science of the State as shown objectively in the museum collections.

This comprehensive library has gathered, and is still gathering, every item obtainable that touches on Kentucky history, literature, religion, law, arts, sciences. These are in the form of periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, books, maps, and old pictures and prints, those of both the past and the present.

There are already more than 16,000 items, including more than 3,000 photostat copies of the rarest material. In addition, there are countless manuscripts, old diaries, letters, and church minutes, which are of untold value.

Worthy of special mention are the South Union Shaker manuscripts and books; the Alexander Wilson and Audubon collections, and many other books on bird life; lovely old Indian colored prints and books on Indian life; and the collection in regard to Mammoth Cave history.

On the shelves there are numberless rare first editions and autographed copies by Kentucky authors.

The local D.A.R. Chapter, several churches, and men's and women's clubs have placed their records in the library for safe keeping. Newspaper publishers also use the library as a depository for their bound files of papers. These current publications make a valuable addition to the earliest and rarest newspapers and magazines on file.

The collection of Kentucky statute books is said to be one of the most comprehensive in the State, and the biographical material relating to Kentuckians of repute or disrepute is far reaching in scope.

Among the large individual collections that have been placed in the library and museum are the McElroy, Rodes, McReynolds, Underwood, Snell, Thomas, Coke, Williams, Younglove, Edwards, and those donated by the Smithsonian Institution.

This Library has been made one of the fourteen benefactors in the United States of the McGregor Plan, a fund given by Mr. Tracy W. McGregor, which provides for the

purchase of very old and rare material that would not be possible to obtain in any other way.

So Mr. Cherry's dream is being realized in its entirety. Through the love and generosity of the alumni and friends of Western, the Kentucky Building is ready to begin its service to the citizens of this State and other states.

Students and research workers may come here to delve deep into the story of Kentucky. They may use the library to find the information they want and the museum as a laboratory for illustrative material. Though much has been done, the work is far from complete, as will be seen, but the collection of material so worthy of preservation will no doubt grow very rapidly as Kentuckians realize its worth, the worth of the Kentucky Building in its entirety for Kentuckians.

The Individual and His Ideal

(Continued from Page 12)

due to President Paul L. Garrett. It was through his untiring efforts that an appropriation from the state and a grant from the federal government were obtained. Without his timely assistance the Kentucky Building would have been greatly retarded, and instead of being a finished product, the building today would still be incomplete. Credit is due to the Board of Regents of the college, the directors of the Foundation, the citizenship of Bowling Green and Warren County, the citizenship of Louisville and Jefferson County, and last, but not least, that great mass of students and friends of the college who, through their magnificent spirit and attitude, together with their generous contributions, have been instrumental in bringing this great edifice to completion.

Now that the Kentucky Building is a finished product, and the Foundation's work and labors in connection with its construction have been brought to a successful consummation, it is with a deep sense of pride, interest, and enthusiasm that I, the Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the College Heights Foundation, speaking for and acting on behalf of the Directors of this organization, do hereby turn over to you, Mr. President, representing the Regents of the College, these worthwhile and indispensable official records, together with this voluminous document, including the name of every contributor to this great enterprise which, today, is being dedicated and consecrated to the preservation and commemoration of the traditional and historical ideals of our great Commonwealth.

VISITING HOURS

At the

KENTUCKY BUILDING

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY

Daily Except Sundays and Holidays

**10:00 A. M. until Noon 1:30 P. M. until 5:00 P. M.
Sundays 2:00 P. M. until 4:00 P. M.**



A cascade of Weeping Willows above the rock garden.

EDITORIAL

While spring housecleaning is in progress each year, many papers, books, and articles of historic interest are, undoubtedly, lost to future generations as a result of the desire of housewives to clear their attics and other storage places of an accumulation of "junk."

Many of these relics, which are unceremoniously relegated to the furnace or trash dump, would find a prized position in the archives and display cases of the Kentucky Building if only the owners would communicate with members of the Kentucky Library staff and let them examine the about-to-be-discarded collection. Old papers, letters, and books could be mailed to those officials of Western Teachers College who are supervising the Kentucky Collection, and the experts could immediately determine whether they have any historic value.

Just recently an old letter and a schedule of a course of study at Transylvania University were barely saved from the trash box of a local office. Instead of being thrown away, however, the papers were mailed to the Kentucky Library for examination and proved to be a valuable addition to the Kentuckiana Collection. Photostatic copies of the century-old documents were sent to Transylvania and will remain in the library of that institution as a record of one of the early teachers of the historic Lexington institution.

Such a discovery could probably be duplicated many times each year if all citizens who have harbored these ancient writings and relics would consult the librarians before hastily discarding them for the sake of "a thorough cleaning."

Things that are commonplace today are invaluable to tomorrow's student of history and kindred studies. A recent article in the *Readers' Digest* pointed out how quickly records of historic interest are destroyed and forever lost to posterity. As an example, this writer suggested how difficult it would be for a collector to gather a file of the dozens of posters issued by the government during the Liberty Loan and food and fuel conservation days of the World War.

This illustration could be equalled locally by imagining the trouble one would experience in finding very much of the community script issued in Bowling Green just three years ago as a means of combatting the financial depression.

The Kentucky Building is the logical place for the preservation of any thing that would demonstrate the thought and standard of living of the earlier residents of the state. Despite many obstacles, the library staff has made wonderful progress in the research and collection activities, but a realization of the value of this program by every citizen of Kentucky would make the efforts of these workers much more effective.

Editor's Note.—The above editorial is reproduced from the issue of the *Park City Daily News* appearing March 22, 1936.

KENTUCKY SUNSET



A KENTUCKY SUNSET

The great sun dies in the west; gold
And scarlet fill the skies; the white
Daisies nod in repose; the fold
Welcomes the lamb; larks sink from sight
The long shadows come, and then—Night.